

☐ Tentative Specification☒ Preliminary Specification☐ Approval Specification**MODEL NO.: V315B6**  
**SUFFIX: L03****Customer:****APPROVED BY****SIGNATURE**

Name / Title \_\_\_\_\_

**Note**

Please return 1 copy for your confirmation with your signature and comments.

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## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

## REVISION HISTORY

Version	Date	Page(New)	Section	Description
Ver. 0.0	Aug. 16, 2010	All	All	The tentative specification was first issued.
Ver. 1.0	Sep. 06, 2010	All	All	The preliminary specification was first issued.



## 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 OVERVIEW

V315B6-L03 is a TFT Liquid Crystal Display module with 4U type CCFL Backlight unit and 1ch-LVDS interface. This module supports 1366 x 768 HDTV format and can display 16.7M colors (8-bit/color). The inverter module for backlight is built-in.

### 1.2 FEATURES

- High brightness (450 nits)
- High contrast ratio (3000:1)
- Fast response time (Gray to gray average 8.5 ms)
- Response time (8.5ms)
- High color saturation (NTSC 72%)
- HDTV (1366 x 768 pixels) resolution, true HDTV format
- DE (Data Enable) only mode
- LVDS (Low Voltage Differential Signaling) interface
- Optimized response time for 60 Hz frame rate
- Ultra wide viewing angle : Super MVA technology
- Viewing Angle : 176(H)/176(V) (CR>10) VA Technology

### 1.3 APPLICATION

- Standard Living Room TVs
- Public Display Application
- Home Theater Application
- MFM Application

### 1.4 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Item	Specification	Unit	Note
Active Area	698.4*392.85	mm	(1)
Bezel Opening Area	703.8*399	mm	
Driver Element	a-si TFT active matrix	-	-
Pixel Number	1366 x R.G.B. x768	pixel	-
Pixel Pitch(Sub Pixel)	0.17025(H) x 0.51075 (V)	mm	-
Pixel Arrangement	RGB vertical stripe	-	-
Power consumption	70.76W (LVDS input Power 5.76W + Backlight Power 65 W)	Watt	(2)
Display Colors	16.7M	color	-
Display Operation Mode	Transmissive mode / Normally Black	-	-
Surface Treatment	Anti-Glare coating (Haze 11%), Hard Coating (3H)	-	(3)

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings in chapter 9 for more information about the front and back outlines.

Note (2) Please refer sec 3.1 and 3.2 for more information of Power consumption

Note (3) The spec. of the surface treatment is temporarily for this phase. CMI reserves the rights to change this feature.

**1.5 MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Item		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Horizontal (H) Vertical (V) Depth (D) Depth (D)	759.0	760.0	761.0	mm	(1)	(1)
	449.0	450.0	451.0	mm	(1)	(1)
	39.5	40.5	41.5	mm	(2)	(2)
	46.9	47.9	48.9	mm	(3)	(3)
Weight		-	5100	-	g	-

Note (1) Please refer to the attached drawings for more information of front and back outline dimensions.

Note (2) Module Depth is between bezel to rear.

Note (3) Module Depth is between bezel to Inverter cover.

**2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS****2.1 ABSOLUTE RATINGS OF ENVIRONMENT**

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Storage Temperature	TST	-20	+60	°C	(1)
Operating Ambient Temperature	TOP	0	50	°C	(1), (2)
Shock (Non-Operating)	SNOP	-	50	G	(3), (5)
Vibration (Non-Operating)	VNOP	-	1.0	G	(4), (5)

Note (1) Temperature and relative humidity range is shown in the figure below.

(a) 90 %RH Max. ( $T_a \leq 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

(b) Wet-bulb temperature should be  $39^\circ\text{C}$  Max. ( $T_a > 40^\circ\text{C}$ ).

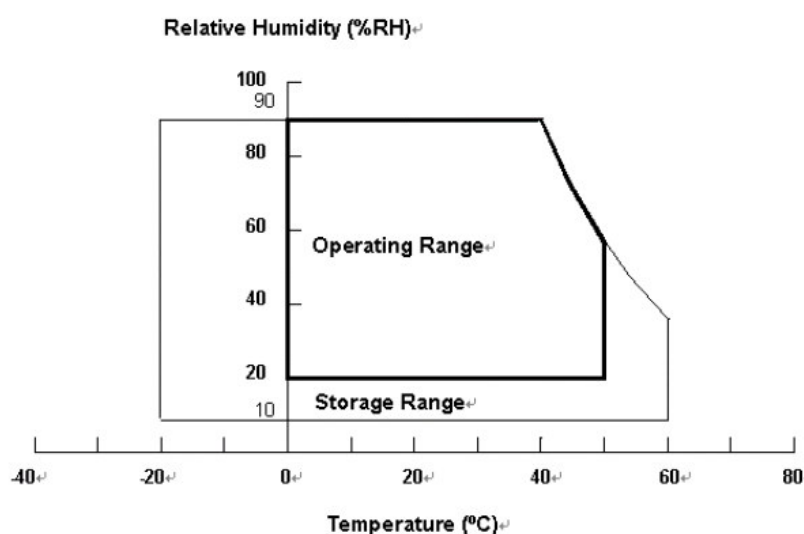
(c) No condensation.

Note (2) The maximum operating temperature is based on the test condition that the surface temperature of display area is less than or equal to  $65^\circ\text{C}$  with LCD module alone in a temperature controlled chamber. Thermal management should be considered in final product design to prevent the surface temperature of display area from being over  $65^\circ\text{C}$ . The range of operating temperature may degrade in case of improper thermal management in final product design.

Note (3) 11 ms, half sine wave, 1 time for  $\pm X$ ,  $\pm Y$ ,  $\pm Z$ .

Note (4) 10 ~ 200 Hz, 10 min, 1 time each X, Y, Z.

Note (5) At testing Vibration and Shock, the fixture in holding the module has to be hard and rigid enough so that the module would not be twisted or bent by the fixture.



**2.2 PACKAGE STORAGE**

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.

- (a) Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time, It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35 °C at normal humidity without condensation.
- (b) The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or fluorescent light.

**2.3 ELECTRICAL ABSOLUTE RATINGS****2.3.1 TFT LCD MODULE**

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage	VCC	-0.3	13.5	V	(1)
Logic Input Voltage	VIN	-0.3	3.6	V	

**2.3.2 BACKLIGHT INVERTER UNIT**

Item	Symbol	Value		Unit	Note
		Min.	Max.		
Lamp Voltage	VW	—	3000	VRMS	
Power Supply Voltage	VBL	0	30	V	(1)
Control Signal Level	—	-0.3	7	V	(1), (3)

Note (1) Permanent damage to the device may occur if maximum values are exceeded. Function operation should be restricted to the conditions described under Normal Operating Conditions.

Note (2) No moisture condensation or freezing.

Note (3) The control signals include On/Off Control and Internal PWM Control.

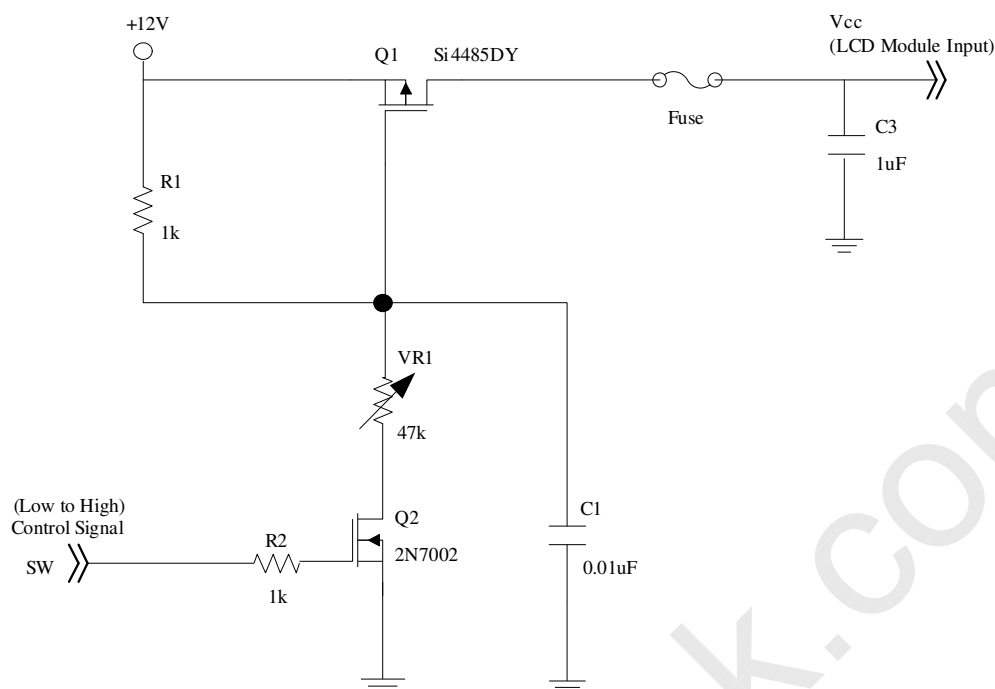


**3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS****3.1 TFT LCD MODULE**

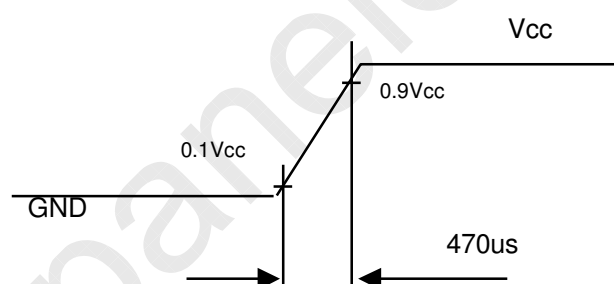
(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter		Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	10.8	12	13.2	V	(1)
Rush Current		I <sub>RUSH</sub>	—	—	3.9	A	(2)
Power consumption		P <sub>T</sub>	—	70.76	76.08	W	(3)
Power Supply Current	White Pattern	—	—	0.41	—	A	(4)
	Horizontal Stripe	—	—	0.48	0.59	A	
	Black Pattern	—	—	0.3	—	A	
LVDS interface	Differential Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTH</sub>	+100	—	—	mV	(5)
	Differential Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>LVTL</sub>	—	—	-100	mV	
	Common Input Voltage	V <sub>CM</sub>	1.0	1.2	1.4	V	
	Differential input voltage (single-end)	V <sub>ID</sub>	200	—	600	mV	
	Terminating Resistor	R <sub>T</sub>	—	100	—	ohm	
CMIS interface	Input High Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	2.7	—	3.3	V	
	Input Low Threshold Voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	0	—	0.7	V	

Note (1) The module should be always operated within the above ranges.



**Vcc rising time is 470us**



Note (3) The Specified Power consumption is under a,b,c pattern.

Note (4) The specified power supply current is under the conditions at  $V_{cc} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $T_a = 25 \pm 2\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $f_v = 60\text{ Hz}$ , whereas a power dissipation check pattern below is displayed.

a. White Pattern



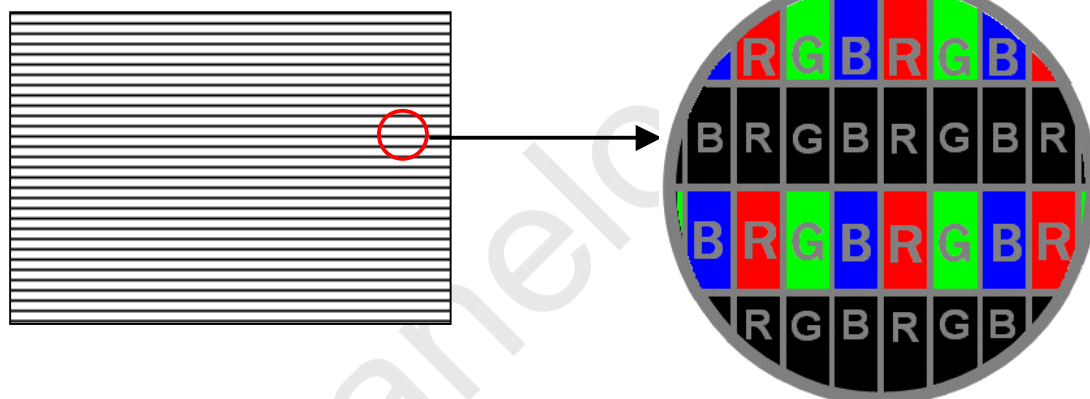
Active Area

b. Black Pattern

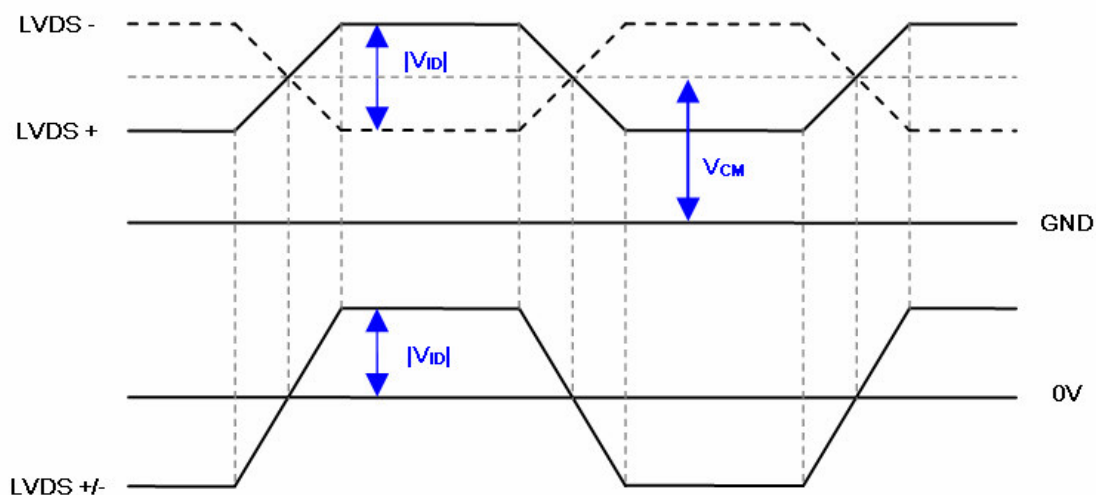


Active Area

c. Horizontal Pattern



Note (4) The LVDS input characteristics are as follows :



## 3.2 BACKLIGHT CONNECTOR PIN CONFIGURATION

### 3.2.1 LAMP SPECIFICATION (Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Lamp Input Voltage	VL	1620	1590	1560	V <sub>RMS</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> =10.5mA
Lamp Current	I <sub>L</sub>	10.0	10.5	11.0	mA <sub>RMS</sub>	
Lamp Turn On Voltage	VS	-	-	2760	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(1) , Ta = 0 °C
		-	-	2300	V <sub>RMS</sub>	(1) , Ta = 25 °C
Operating Frequency	FL	30	-	80	KHz	(2)
Lamp Life Time	LBL	50,000	-	-	Hrs	(3)

### 3.2.2 ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATION

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value			Unit	Note
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Total Power Consumption	P <sub>255</sub>	-	65	69	W	(5), (6), I <sub>L</sub> = 10.5mA
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>BL</sub>	22.8	24.0	25.2	VDC	
Power Supply Current	I <sub>BL</sub>	-	2.71	2.88	A	Non Dimming
Inrush current	I <sub>R</sub>	-	-	4.22	A <sub>peak</sub>	V <sub>BL</sub> =24V, (I <sub>L</sub> =typ) (7)
Input Ripple Noise	-	-	-	912	mVP-P	V <sub>BL</sub> =22.8V
Oscillating Frequency	F <sub>W</sub>	60	63	66	kHz	(3)
Dimming Frequency	F <sub>B</sub>	150	160	170	Hz	
Minimum Duty Ratio	D <sub>MIN</sub>	10	20	-	%	(8)

Note (1) Lamp current is measured by utilizing AC current probe.

Note (2) The lamp starting voltage V<sub>S</sub> should be applied to the lamp for more than 1 second after startup. Otherwise the lamp may not be turned on.

Note (3) The lamp frequency may produce interference with horizontal synchronous frequency of the display input signals, and it may result in line flow on the display. In order to avoid interference, the lamp frequency should be detached from the horizontal synchronous frequency and its harmonics as far as possible.

Note (4) The life time of a lamp is defined as when the brightness is larger than 50% of its original value and the effective discharge length is longer than 80% of its original length (Effective discharge length is

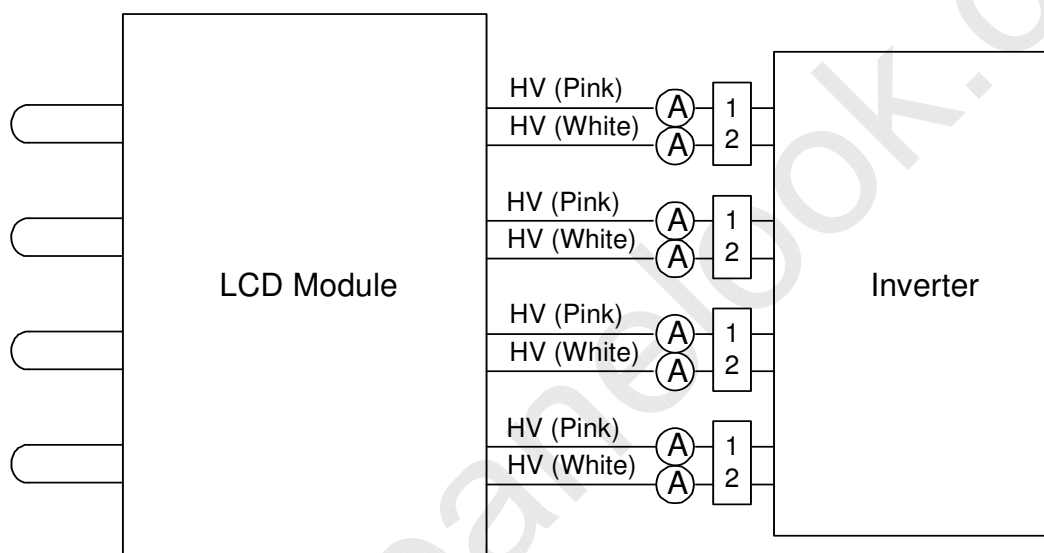
defined as an area that has equal to or more than 70% brightness compared to the brightness at the center point of lamp.) as the time in which it continues to operate under the condition at  $T_a = 25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$  and  $I_L = (10.0 \sim 11.0) \text{ mArms}$ .

Note (5) The power supply capacity should be higher than the total inverter power consumption  $P_{BL}$ . Since the pulse width modulation (PWM) mode was applied for backlight dimming, the driving current changed as PWM duty on and off. The transient response of power supply should be considered for the changing loading when inverter dimming.

Note (6) The measurement condition of Max. value is based on 31.5" backlight unit under input voltage 24V, average lamp current 10.8 mA and lighting 30 minutes later.

Note (7) The duration of Input Inrush Current is about VBL Rising Time 30ms.

Note (8) 10% minimum duty ratio is only valid for electrical operation.



## 3.2.3 INVERTER INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter		Symbol	Test Condition	Value			Unit	Note
				Min.	Typ.	Max.		
On/Off Control Voltage	ON	$V_{BLON}$	—	2.4	—	5.0	V	
	OFF		—	0	—	0.8	V	
Internal PWM Control Voltage	MAX	$V_{IPWM}$	—	2.85	3.0	3.15	V	Maximum duty ratio
	MIN			—	0	—	V	Minimum duty ratio
External PWM Control Voltage	HI	$V_{EPWM}$	—	2.4	—	5.0	V	Duty on
	LO			0	—	0.8	V	Duty off
Error Signal		ERR	—	Open Collector				Abnormal
				0	—	0.8	V	Normal
Error Turn on Delay Time		$T_{ER-R}$	—	—	—	200	ms	
Error Turn off Delay Time		$T_{ER-F}$	—	—	—	200	ms	
VBL Rising Time		$Tr1$	—	30	—	—	ms	10%-90% $V_{BL}$
VBL Falling Time		$Tf1$	—	30	—	—	ms	
Control Signal Rising Time		$Tr$	—	—	—	100	ms	
Control Signal Falling Time		$Tf$	—	—	—	100	ms	
PWM Signal Rising Time		$T_{PWMR}$	—	—	—	50	us	
PWM Signal Falling Time		$T_{PWMF}$	—	—	—	50	us	
Input impedance		$R_{IN}$	—	1	—	—	MΩ	
PWM Turn on Delay Time		$T_{PWMON}$	—	500	—	—	ms	
PWM Turn off Delay Time		$T_{PWMOFF}$	—	1	—	—	ms	
BLON Turn on Delay Time		$T_{on}$	—	200	—	—	ms	
BLON Turn off Time		$T_{off}$	—	200	—	—	ms	
BLON Delay Time		$T_{on1}$	—	300	—	—	ms	

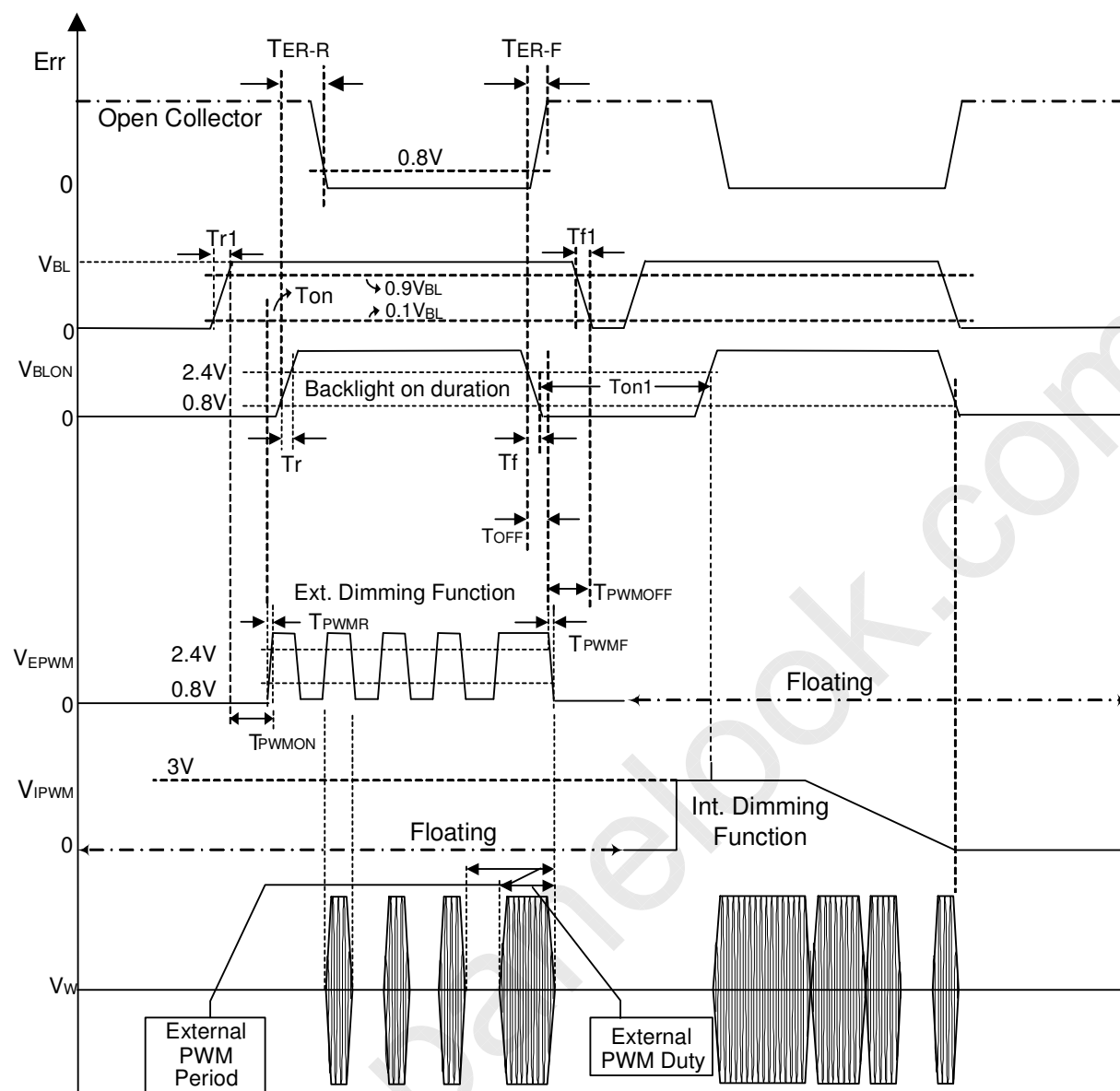
Note (1) The Dimming signal should be valid before backlight turns on by BLON signal. It is inhibited to change the internal/external PWM signal during backlight turn on period.

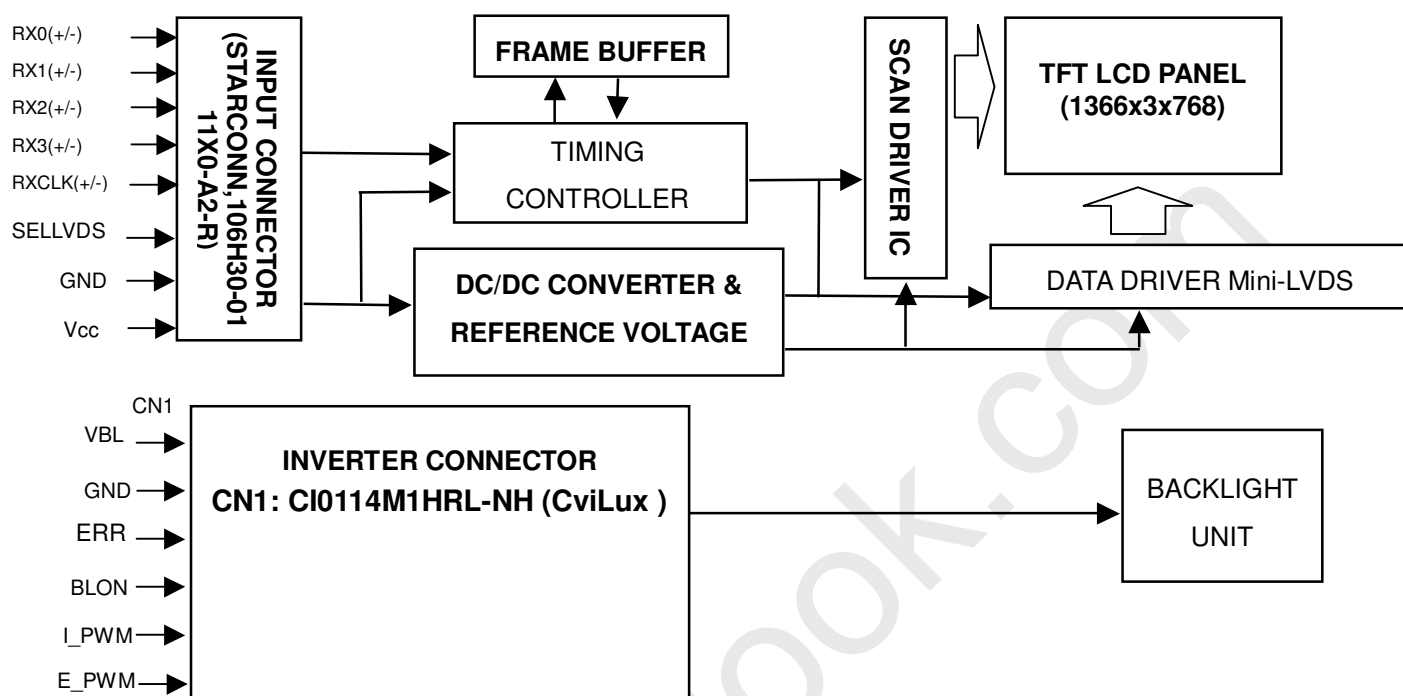
Note (2) The power sequence and control signal timing are shown in the following figure. For a certain reason, the inverter has a possibility to be damaged with wrong power sequence and control signal timing.

Note (3) While system is turned ON or OFF, the power sequences must follow as below descriptions:

Turn ON sequence: VBL → PWM signal → BLON

Turn OFF sequence: BLOFF → PWM signal → VBL



**4. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE****4.1 TFT LCD MODULE**



## 5. INPUT TERMINAL PIN ASSIGNMENT

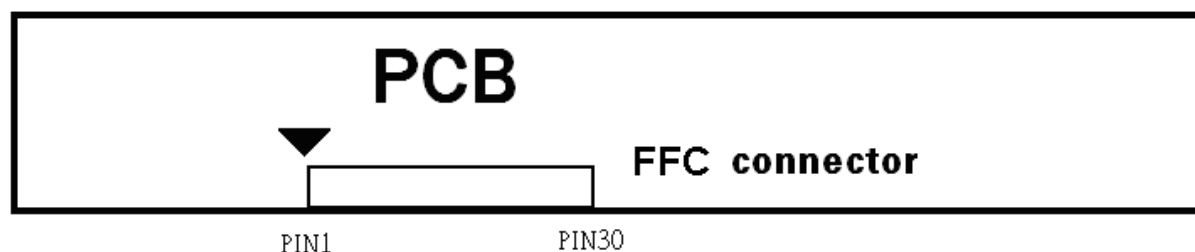
### 5.1 TFT LCD Module Input

#### CNF1 Connector Pin Assignment

Pin	Name	Description	Note
1	N.C.	No Connection	(3)
2	SCL	EEPROM Serial Clock	
3	SDA	EEPROM Serial Data	
4	GND	Ground	
5	RX0-	Negative transmission data of pixel 0	
6	RX0+	Positive transmission data of pixel 0	
7	GND	Ground	
8	RX1-	Negative transmission data of pixel 1	
9	RX1+	Positive transmission data of pixel 1	
10	GND	Ground	
11	RX2-	Negative transmission data of pixel 2	
12	RX2+	Positive transmission data of pixel 2	
13	GND	Ground	
14	RXCLK-	Negative of clock	
15	RXCLK+	Positive of clock	
16	GND	Ground	
17	RX3-	Negative transmission data of pixel 3	
18	RX3+	Positive transmission data of pixel 3	
19	GND	Ground	
20	PANEL_SEL	No Connection	(3)
21	SELLVDS	Select LVDS data format	(2)(4)
22	WP	EEPROM Write Protect	
23	GND	Ground	
24	GND	Ground	
25	N.C.	No Connection	(3)
26	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
27	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
28	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
29	VCC	Power supply: +12V	
30	VCC	Power supply: +12V	

Note (1) Connector type: STARCONN 106H30-011100-A2-R or compatible

LVDS connector pin order defined as follows

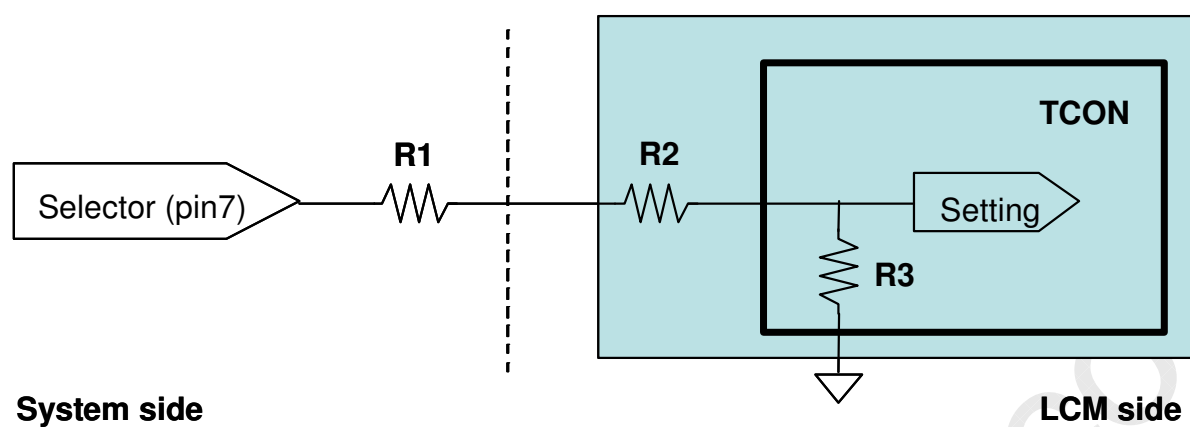


Note (2) High = Connect to +3.3V or Open: VESA Format, Low = connect to GND: JEIDA Format.

Please refer to 5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

Note (3) Reserved for internal use. Left it open.

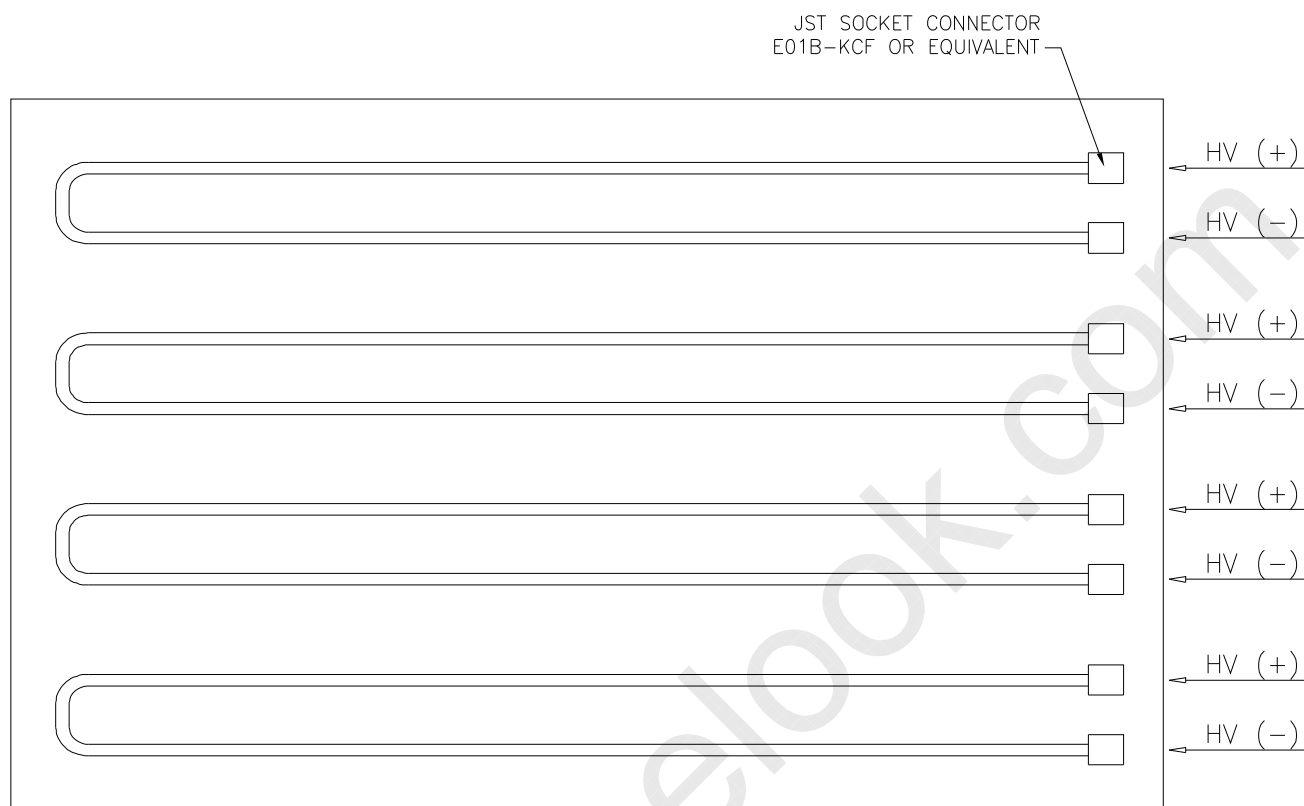
Note (4) LVDS signal pin connected to the LCM side has the following diagram. R1 in the system side should be less than 1K Ohm. ( $R1 < 1K\ \Omega$ )



## 5.2 BACKLIGHT UNIT

The pin configuration for the housing and the leader wire is shown in the table below.

CN: E01B-KCF, manufactured by JST or Equivalent



## 5.3 INVERTER UNIT

CN1: CI0114M1HRL-NH (CviLux)

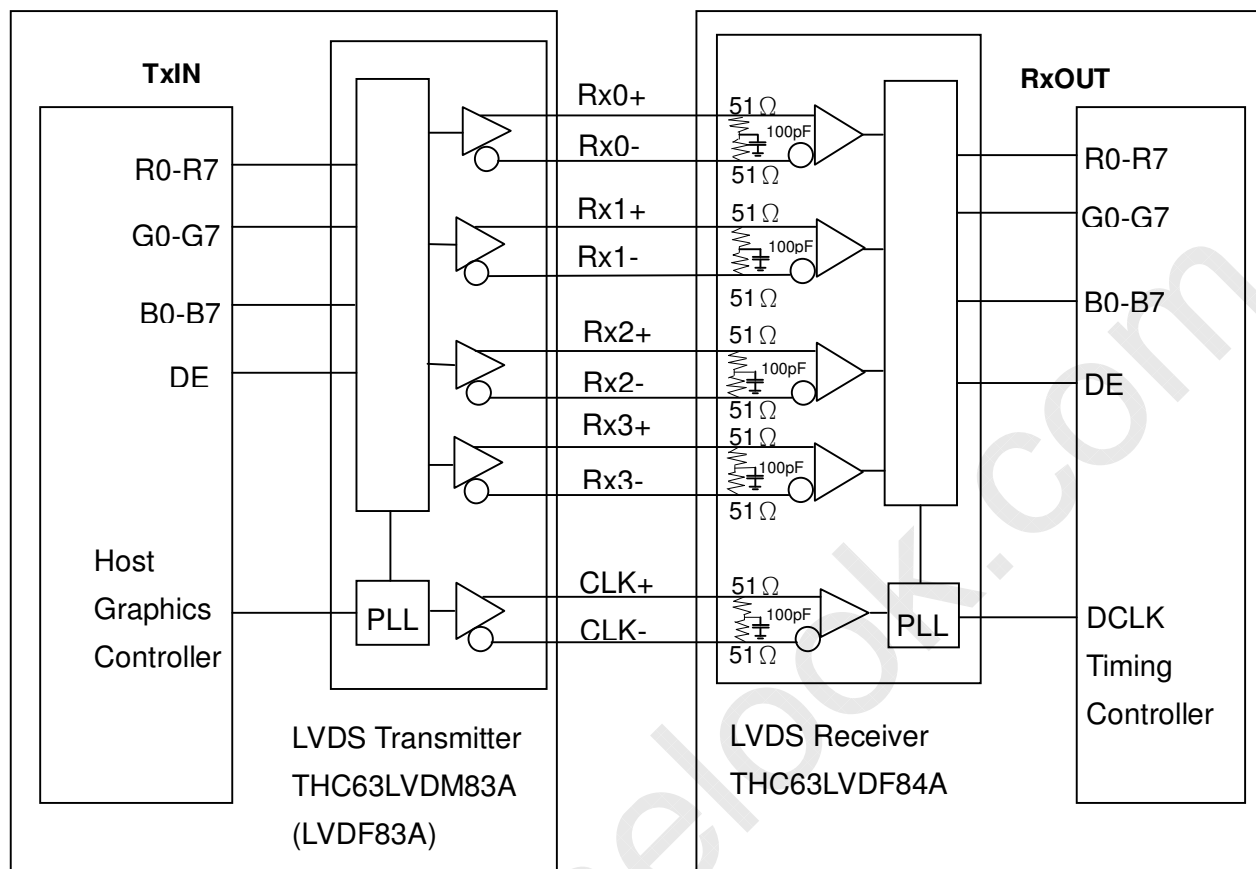
Pin No	Symbol	Feature
1	VBL	+24V
2		
3		
4		
5		
6	GND	GND
7		
8		
9		
10		
11	ERR	Normal (GND) Abnormal(Open collector)
12	BLON	BL ON/OFF
13	I_PWM	Internal PWM Control
14	E_PWM	External PWM Control

Note (1) PIN 13:Internal PWM Control (Use Pin 13): Pin 14 must open.

Note (2) PIN 14:External PWM Control (Use Pin 14): Pin 13 must open.

Note (3) Pin 13(I\_PWM) and Pin 14(E\_PWM) can't open in same period.

## 5.4 BLOCK DIAGRAM OF INTERFACE



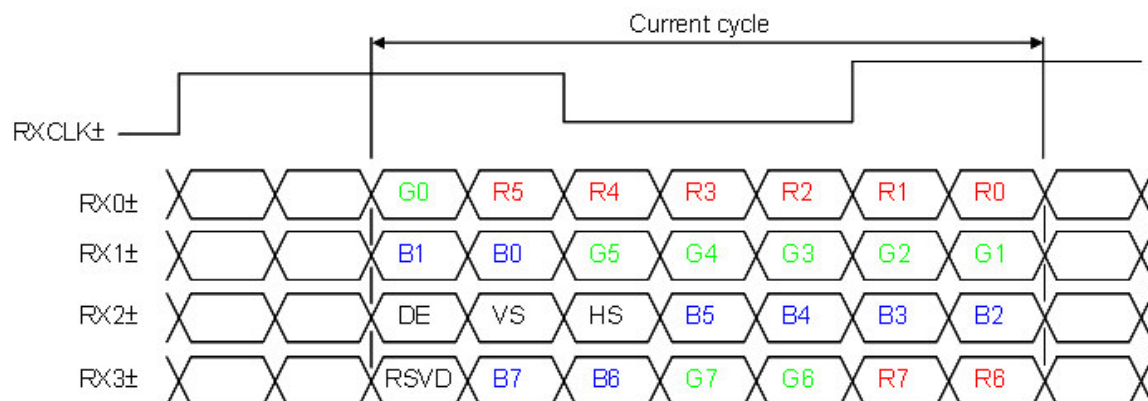
R0~R7 : Pixel R Data ,  
 G0~G7 : Pixel G Data ,  
 B0~B7 : Pixel B Data ,  
 DE : Data enable signal  
 DCLK : Data clock signal

Note (1) The system must have the transmitter to drive the module.

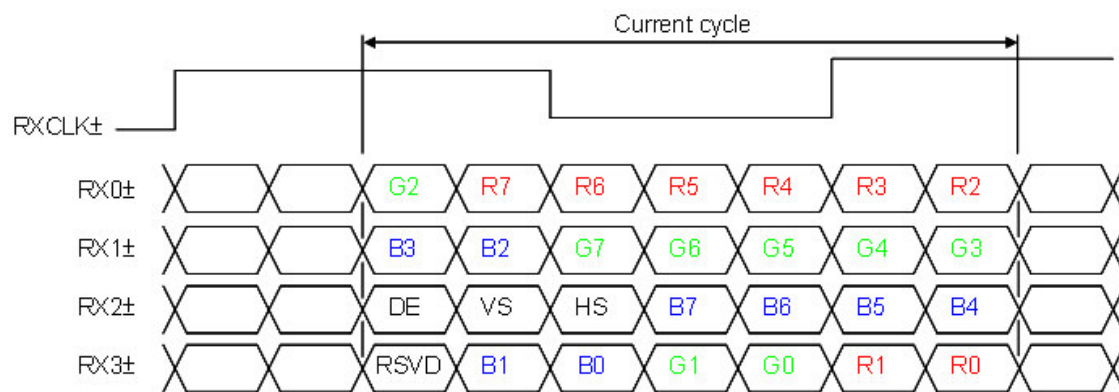
Note (2) LVDS cable impedance shall be 50 ohms per signal line or about 100 ohms per twist-pair line when it is used differentially.

## 5.5 LVDS INTERFACE

VESA LVDS format : (SELLVDS pin=H or open)



JEDIA LVDS format : (SELLVDS pin=L)



R0~R7: Pixel R Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

G0~G7: Pixel G Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

B0~B7: Pixel B Data (7; MSB, 0; LSB)

DE : Data enable signal

DCLK : Data clock signal

Notes: (1) RSVD (reserved) pins on the transmitter shall be "H" or "L".



## 5.6 COLOR DATA INPUT ASSIGNMENT

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8-bit gray scale data input for the color. The higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides the assignment of the color versus data input.

Color		Data Signal																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Colors	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gray Scale Of Red	Red (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
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	Red (253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Red (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Green	Green (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Green (253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Green (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gray Scale Of Blue	Blue (0) / Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Blue (1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Blue (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Blue (253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
	Blue (254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	Blue (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note (1) 0: Low Level Voltage, 1: High Level Voltage

## 6. INTERFACE TIMING

### 6.1 INPUT SIGNAL TIMING SPECIFICATIONS

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

The input signal timing specifications are shown as the following table and timing diagram.

Signal	Item	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
LVDS Receiver Clock	Frequency	$F_{clkin}$ (=1/TC)	60	76	82	MHz	
	Input cycle to cycle jitter	$T_{rcl}$	—	—	200	ps	(2)
	Spread spectrum modulation range	$F_{clkin\_mod}$	$F_{clkin}-2\%$	—	$F_{clkin}+2\%$	MHz	(3)
	Spread spectrum modulation frequency	$F_{SSM}$	—	—	200	KHz	
LVDS Receiver Data	Setup Time	$T_{lvsu}$	600	—	—	ps	
	Hold Time	$T_{lvhd}$	600	—	—	ps	
Vertical Active Display Term	Frame Rate	$F_{r5}$	47	50	53	Hz	
		$F_{r6}$	57	60	63	Hz	
	Total	$T_v$	776	806	1018	Th	$T_v=T_{vd}+T_{vb}$
	Display	$T_{vd}$	768	768	768	Th	
	Blank	$T_{vb}$	8	38	250	Th	
Horizontal Active Display Term	Total	$T_h$	1442	1560	2006	Tc	$T_h=T_{hd}+T_{hb}$
	Display	$T_{hd}$	1366	1366	1366	Tc	
	Blank	$T_{hb}$	76	194	640	Tc	

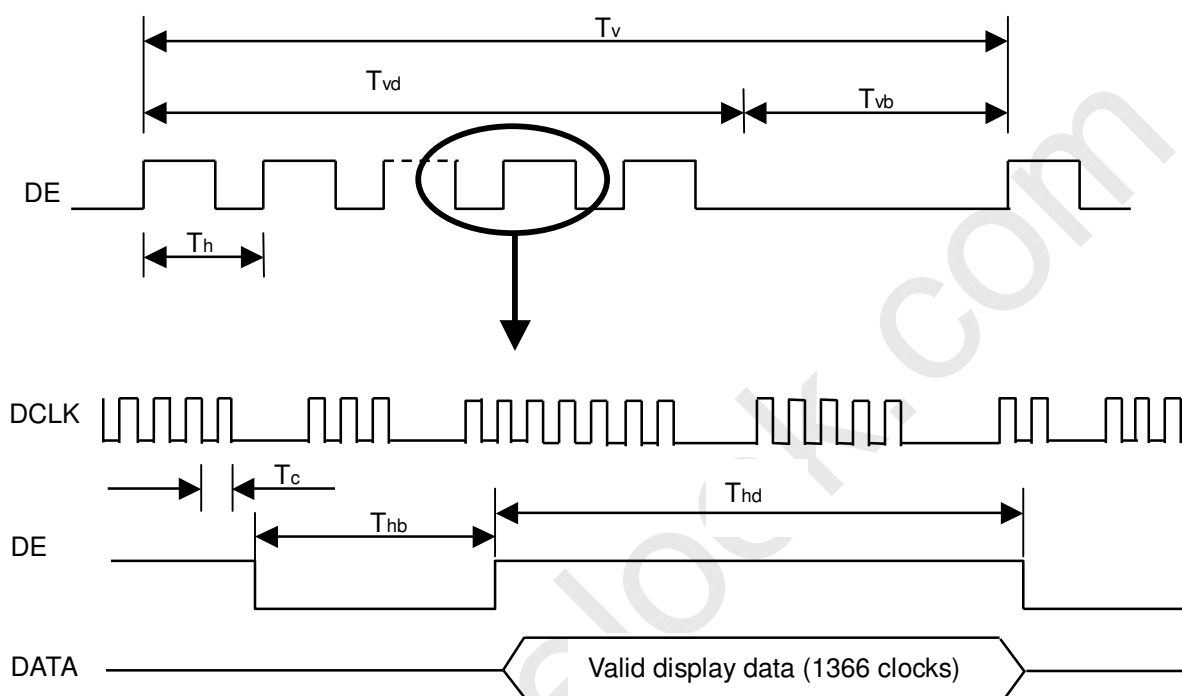
Note (1) Please make sure the range of frame rate has follow the below equation :

$$F_{clkin(max)} \geq F_{r6} \times T_v \times T_h$$

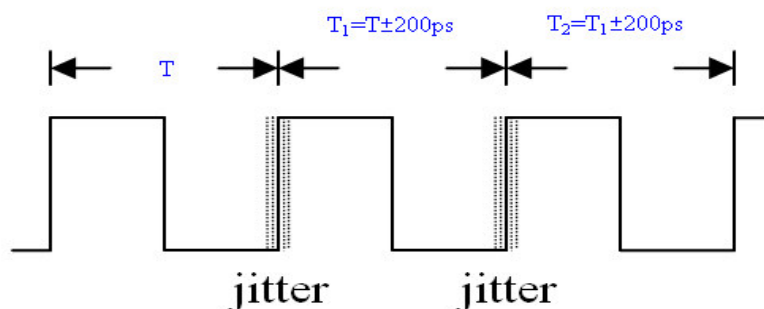
$$F_{r5} \times T_v \times T_h \geq F_{clkin(min)}$$

Note (2) This module is operated in DE only mode and please follow the input signal timing diagram below :

## INPUT SIGNAL TIMING DIAGRAM

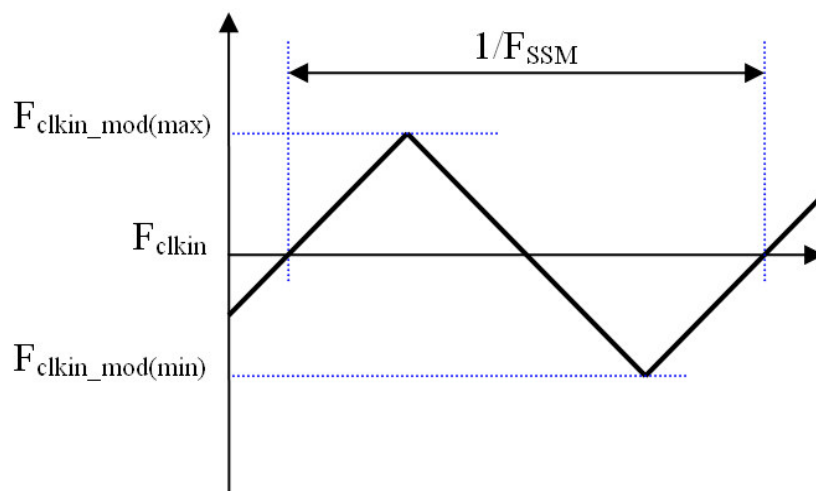


Note (3) The input clock cycle-to-cycle jitter is defined as below figures.  $Trcl = I T_1 - T_1$



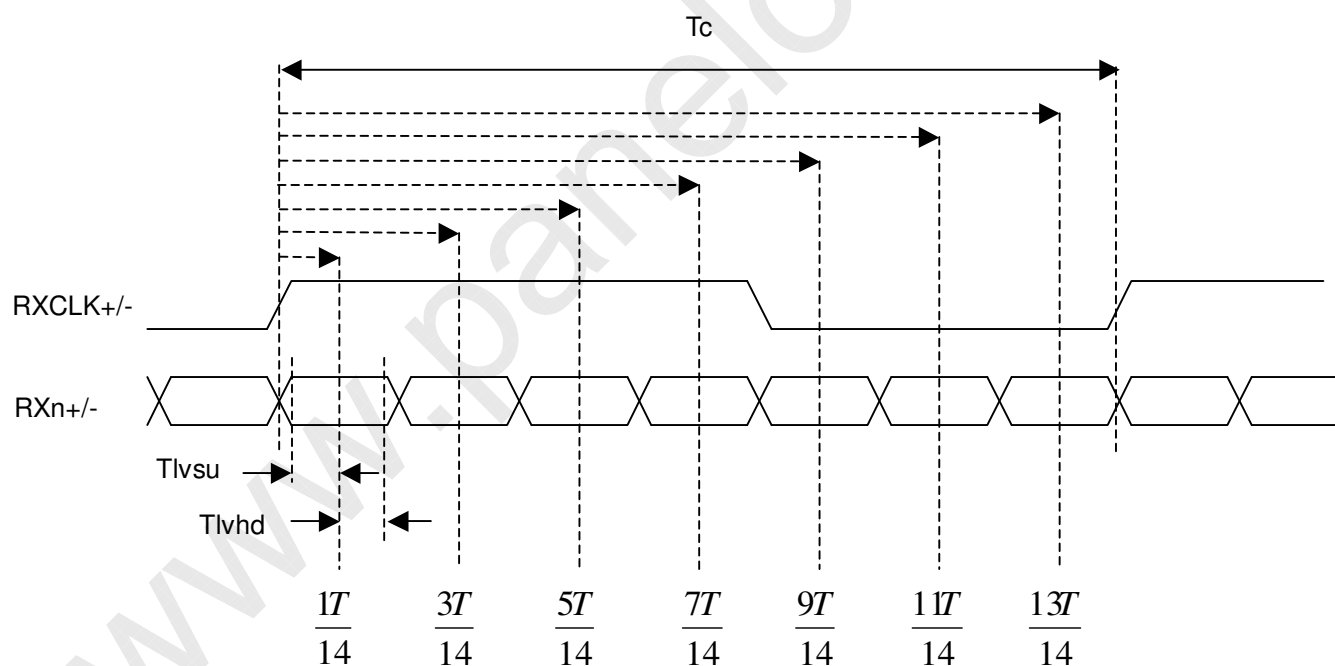


Note (4) The SSCG (Spread spectrum clock generator) is defined as below figures.



Note (5) The LVDS timing diagram and setup/hold time is defined and showing as the following figures.

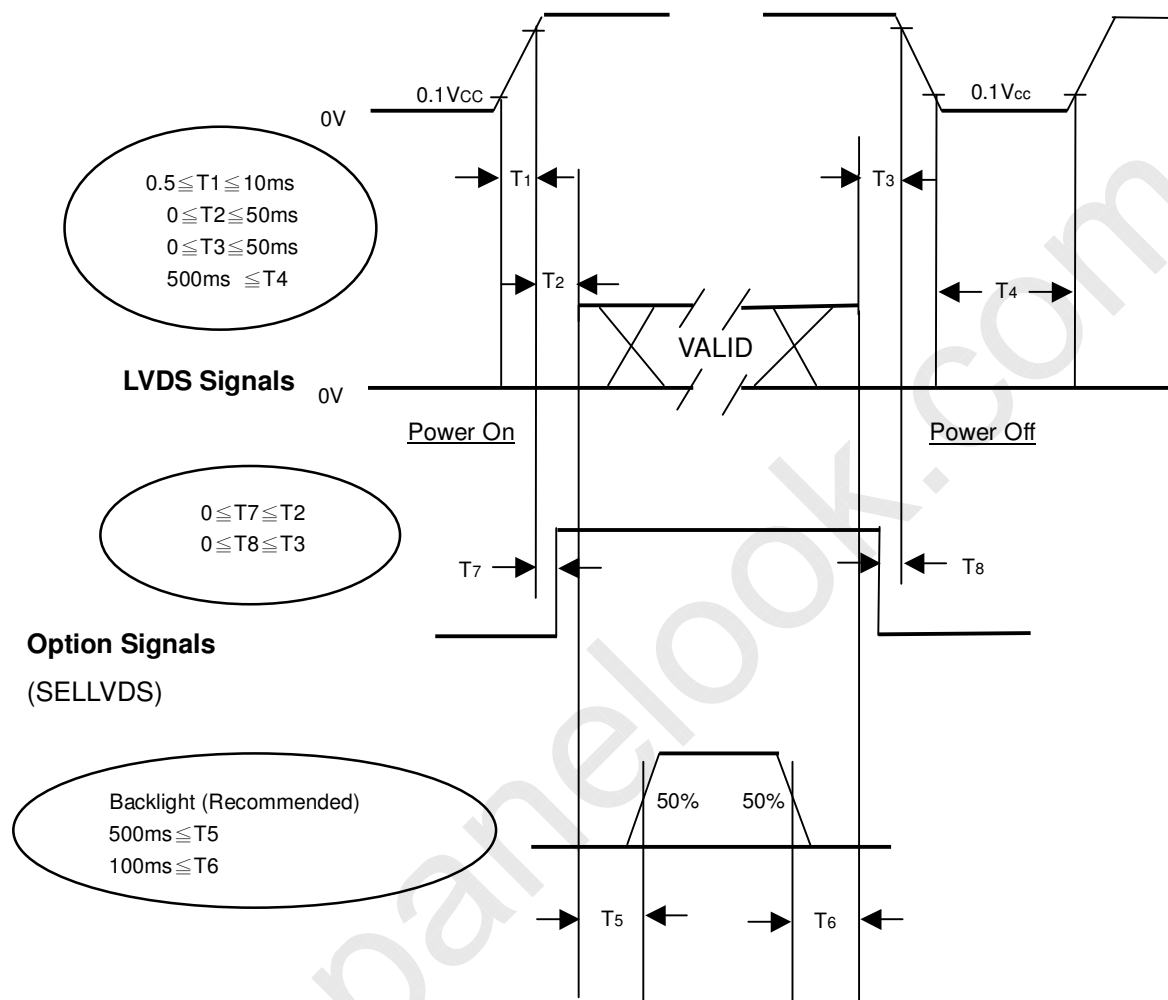
## LVDS RECEIVER INTERFACE TIMING DIAGRAM



## 6.2 POWER ON/OFF SEQUENCE

(Ta = 25 ± 2 °C)

To prevent a latch-up or DC operation of LCD module, the power on/off sequence should be as the diagram below.



**Power ON/OFF Sequence**

Note (1) The supply voltage of the external system for the module input should follow the definition of Vcc.

Note (2) Apply the lamp voltage within the LCD operation range. When the backlight turns on before the LCD operation or the LCD turns off before the backlight turns off, the display may momentarily become abnormal screen.

Note (3) In case of Vcc is in off level, please keep the level of input signals on the low or high impedance. If  $T2 < 0$ , that maybe cause electrical overstress failures.

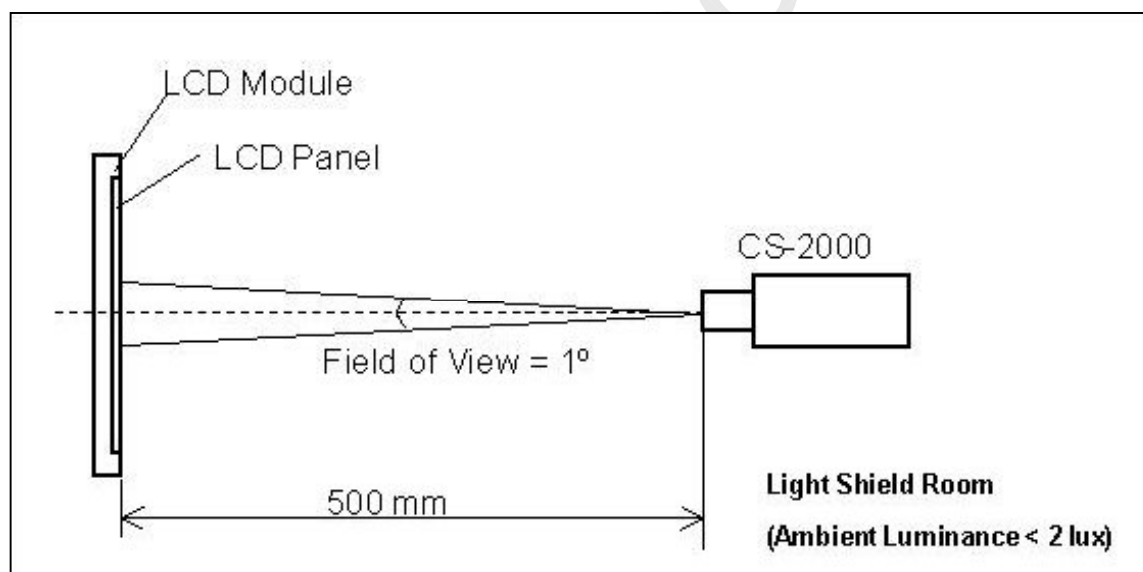
Note (4) T4 should be measured after the module has been fully discharged between power off and on period.

Note (5) Interface signal shall not be kept at high impedance when the power is on.

**7. OPTICAL CHARACTERISTICS****7.1 TEST CONDITIONS**

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Ambient Temperature	Ta	25±2	°C
Ambient Humidity	Ha	50±10	%RH
Supply Voltage	VCC	12	V
Input Signal	According to typical value in "3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS"		
Lamp Current	IL	10.5	mA
Oscillating Frequency (Inverter)	FW	42	KHz
Vertical Frame Rate	Fr	60	Hz

The LCD module should be stabilized at given temperature for 1 hour to avoid abrupt temperature change during measuring in a windless room.





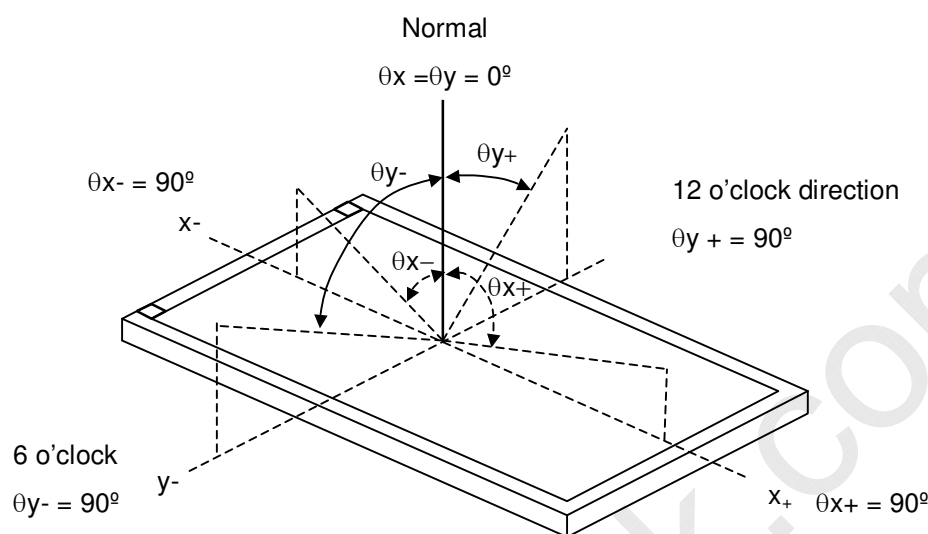
## 7.2 OPTICAL SPECIFICATIONS

The relative measurement methods of optical characteristics are shown in 7.2. The following items should be measured under the test conditions described in 7.1 and stable environment shown in 7.1.

Item		Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Contrast Ratio		CR	$\theta x=0^\circ, \theta y=0^\circ$ Viewing angle at normal direction	2250	3000	-	-	(2)
Response Time (VA)		Gray to gray		-	8.5	-	ms	(3)
Center Luminance of White		$L_c$		360	450	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	(4)
White Variation		$\delta W$		-	-	1.3	-	(6)
Cross Talk		CT		-	-	4	%	(5)
Color Chromaticity	Red	Rx		Typ. -0.03	0.645	Typ. +0.03	-	-
		Ry			0.330		-	
	Green	Gx			0.278		-	
		Gy			0.598		-	
	Blue	Bx			0.143		-	
		By			0.067		-	
	White	Wx			0.280		-	
		Wy			0.290		-	
	Color Gamut	C.G		-	72	-	%	NTSC
Viewing Angle	Horizontal	$\theta x+$	CR $\geq$ 10	80	88	-	Deg.	(1)
		$\theta x-$		80	88	-		
	Vertical	$\theta Y+$		80	88	-		
		$\theta Y-$		80	88	-		

Note (1) Definition of Viewing Angle ( $\theta_x$ ,  $\theta_y$ ) :

Viewing angles are measured by Conoscope Cono-80



Note (2) Definition of Contrast Ratio (CR) :

The contrast ratio can be calculated by the following expression.

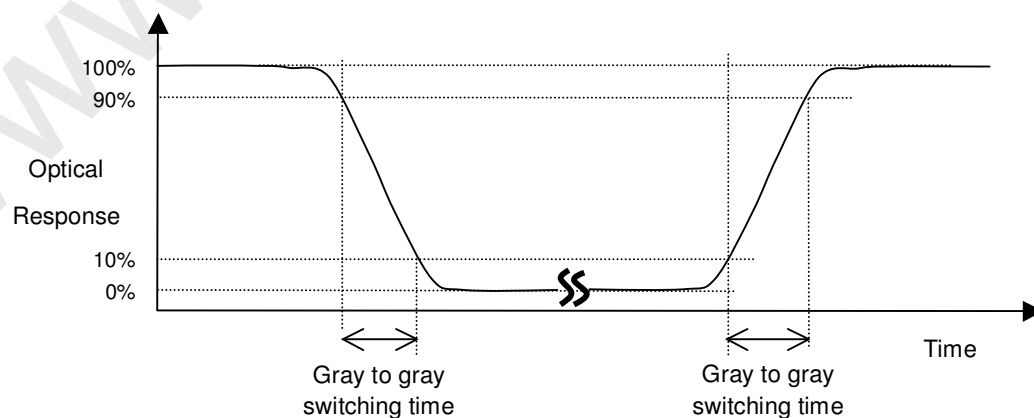
$$\text{Contrast Ratio (CR)} = \frac{\text{Surface Luminance of L255}}{\text{Surface Luminance of L0}}$$

L255: Luminance of gray level 255

L 0: Luminance of gray level 0

CR = CR (5), where CR (X) is corresponding to the Contrast Ratio of the point X at the figure in Note (6).

Note (3) Definition of Gray-to-Gray Switching Time:

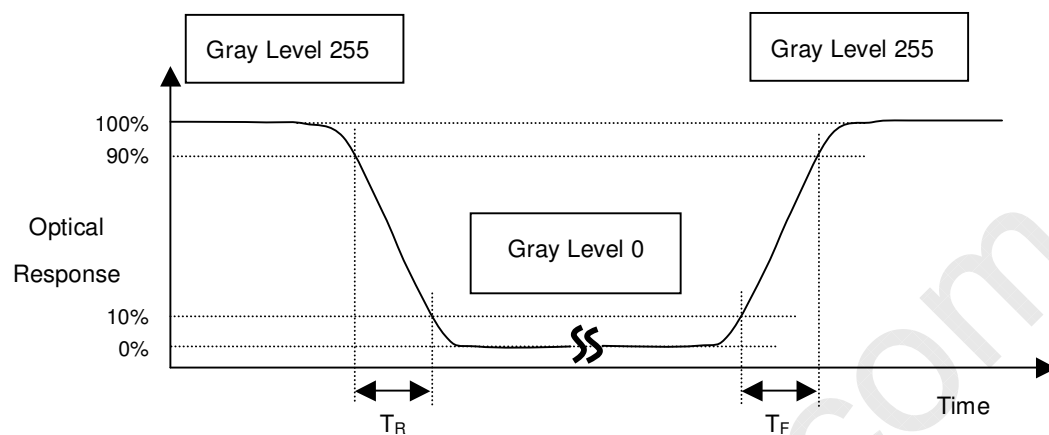


The driving signal means the signal of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636, 764, 892 and 1023.

Gray to gray average time means the average switching time of gray level 0, 124, 252, 380, 508, 636,

764, 892 and 1023 to each other.

Note (3) Definition of Response Time ( $T_R$ ,  $T_F$ ):



Note (4) Definition of Luminance of White ( $L_C$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at center point and 5 points

$L_C = L(5)$ , where  $L(X)$  is corresponding to the luminance of the point  $X$  at the figure in Note (6).

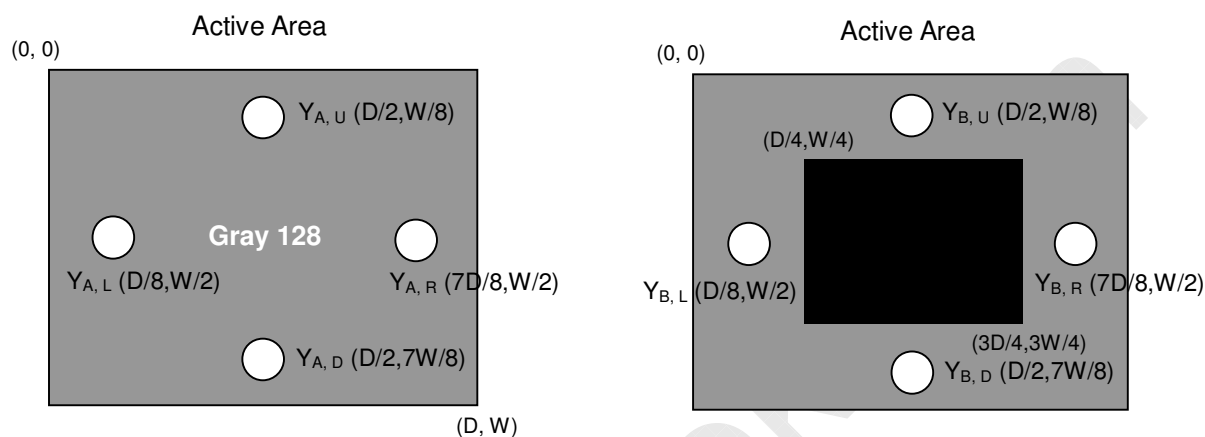
Note (5) Definition of Cross Talk (CT):

$$CT = | Y_B - Y_A | / Y_A \times 100 (\%)$$

Where:

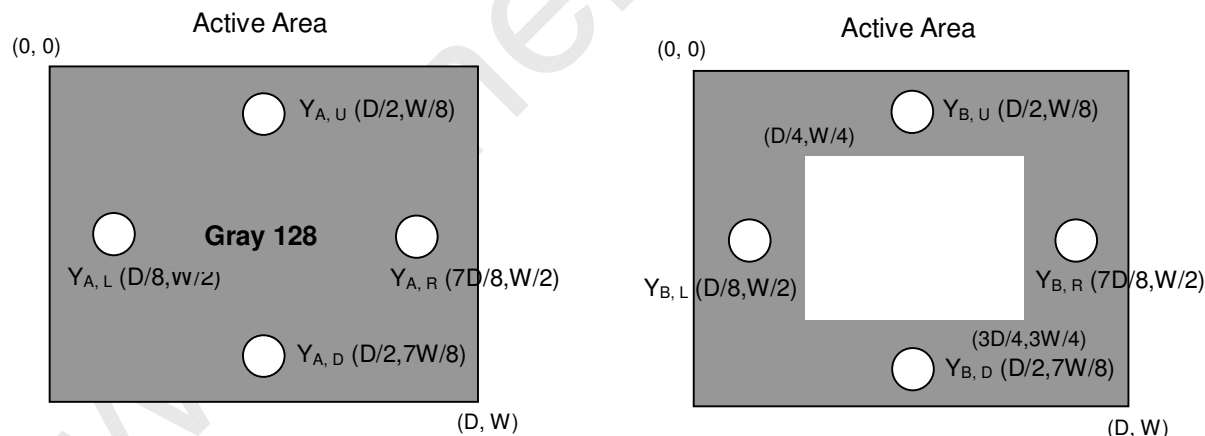
$Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 0 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

$Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 0 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)



$Y_A$  = Luminance of measured location without gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)

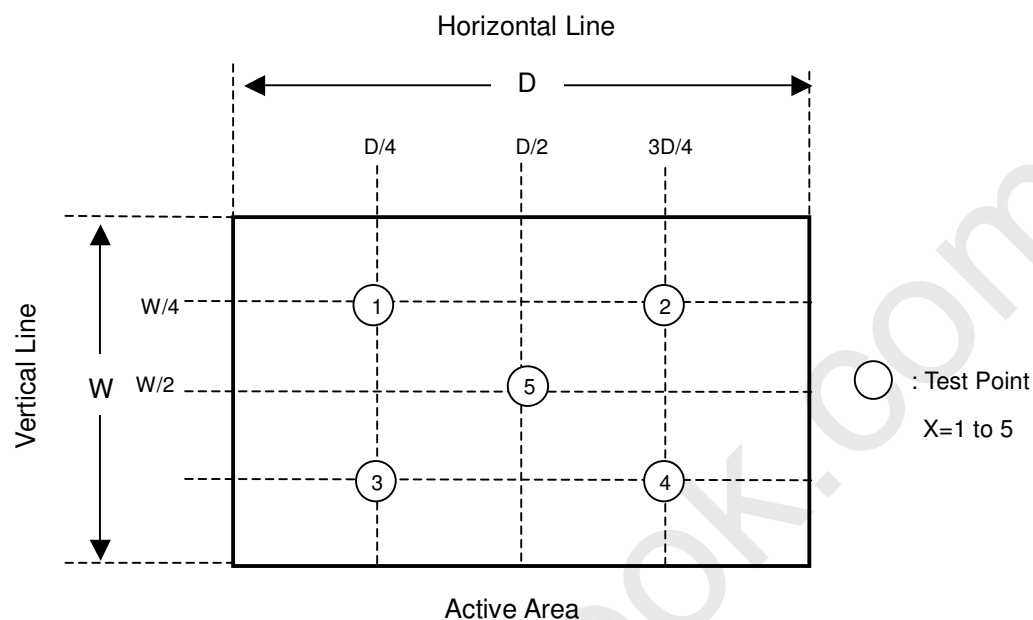
$Y_B$  = Luminance of measured location with gray level 255 pattern (cd/m<sup>2</sup>)



Note (6) Definition of White Variation ( $\delta W$ ):

Measure the luminance of gray level 255 at 5 points

$$\delta W = \text{Maximum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]} / \text{Minimum [L (1), L (2), L (3), L (4), L (5)]}$$





**PRECAUTIONS****8.1 ASSEMBLY AND HANDLING PRECAUTIONS**

- [ 1 ] Do not apply rough force such as bending or twisting to the module during assembly.
- [ 2 ] It is recommended to assemble or to install a module into the user's system in clean working areas. The dust and oil may cause electrical short or worsen the polarizer.
- [ 3 ] Do not apply pressure or impulse to the module to prevent the damage of LCD panel and Backlight.
- [ 4 ] Always follow the correct power-on sequence when the LCD module is turned on. This can prevent the damage and latch-up of the CMIS LSI chips.
- [ 5 ] Do not plug in or pull out the I/F connector while the module is in operation.
- [ 6 ] Do not disassemble the module.
- [ 7 ] Use a soft dry cloth without chemicals for cleaning, because the surface of polarizer is very soft and easily scratched.
- [ 8 ] Moisture can easily penetrate into LCD module and may cause the damage during operation.
- [ 9 ] When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precaution is necessary.
  - [ 9.1 ] Do not leave the module in high temperature, and high humidity for a long time. It is highly recommended to store the module with temperature from 0 to 35°C at normal humidity without condensation.
  - [ 9.2 ] The module shall be stored in dark place. Do not store the TFT-LCD module in direct sunlight or fluorescent light.
- [ 10 ] When ambient temperature is lower than 10°C, the display quality might be reduced. For example, the response time will become slow, and the starting voltage of CCFL will be higher than that of room temperature.

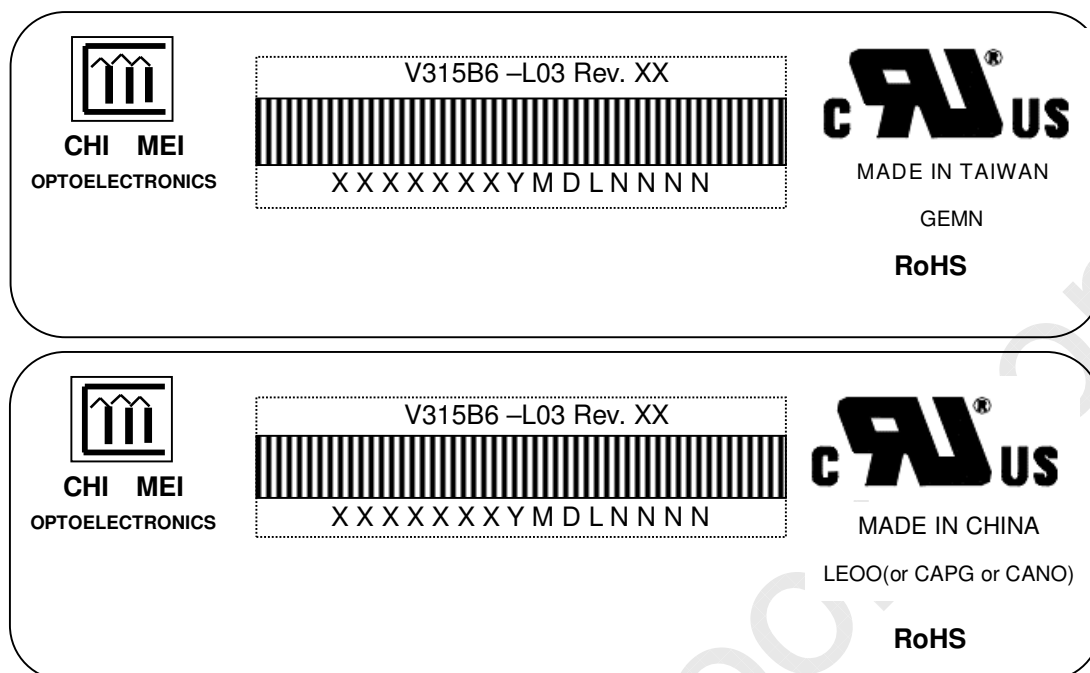
**8.2 SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**

- [ 1 ] The startup voltage of a Backlight is approximately 1000 Volts. It may cause an electrical shock while assembling with the inverter. Do not disassemble the module or insert anything into the Backlight unit.
- [ 2 ] If the liquid crystal material leaks from the panel, it should be kept away from the eyes or mouth. In case of contact with hands, skin or clothes, it has to be washed away thoroughly with soap.
- [ 3 ] After the module's end of life, it is not harmful in case of normal operation and storage.

## 9. DEFINITION OF LABELS

### 9.1 CMI MODULE LABEL

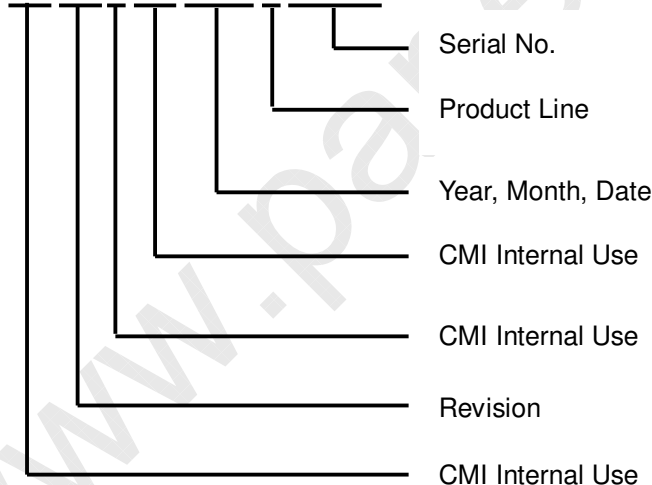
The barcode nameplate is pasted on each module as illustration, and its definitions are as following explanation.



Model Name: V315B6-L03

Revision: Rev. XX, for example: A0, A1... B1, B2... or C1, C2...etc.

Serial ID: XXXXXXYYMDLNNNN



Serial ID includes the information as below:

Manufactured Date:

Year : 2001=1, 2002=2, 2003=3, 2004=4...2010=0, 2011=1, 2012=2...

Month: 1~9, A~C, for Jan. ~ Dec.

Day: 1~9, A~Y, for 1st to 31st, exclude I, O, and U.

Revision Code : Cover all the change

Serial No. : Manufacturing sequence of product

Product Line : 1 → Line1, 2 → Line 2, ...etc.

## 10. PACKAGING

### 10.1 PACKAGING SPECIFICATIONS

- (1) 5 LCD TV MODULES / 1 BOX
- (2) BOX DIMENSIONS : 826(L)X376(W)X540(H)MM
- (3) WEIGHT : APPROXIMATELY 28 KG (5 MODULES PER BOX)

### 10.2 PACKAGING METHOD

Figures 10-1 and 10-2 are the packing method

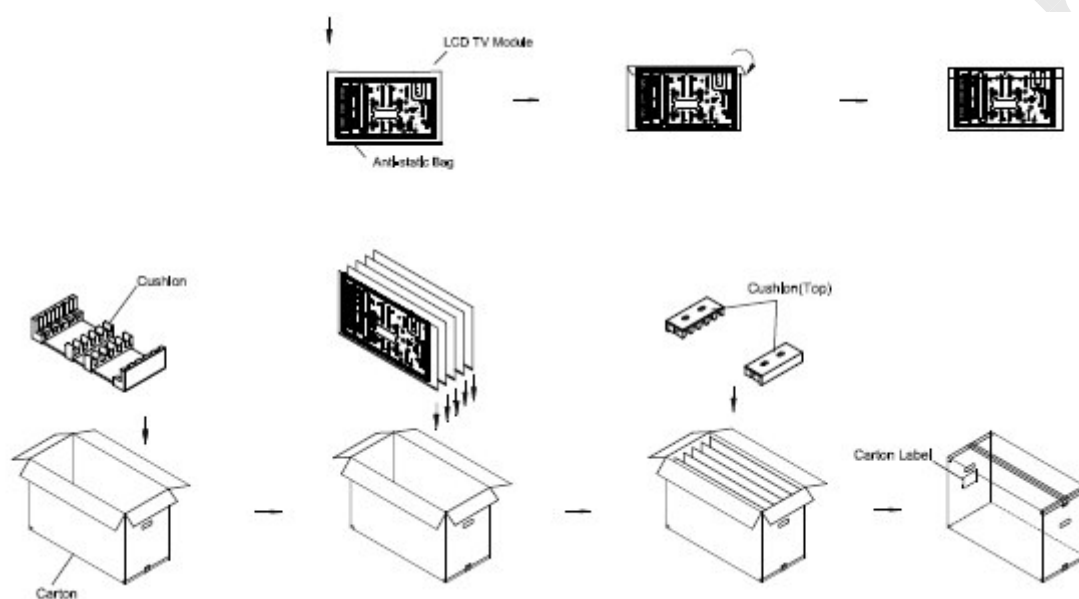
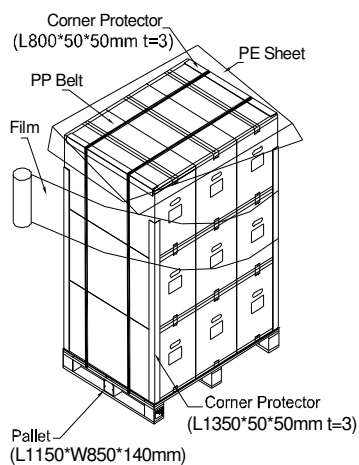


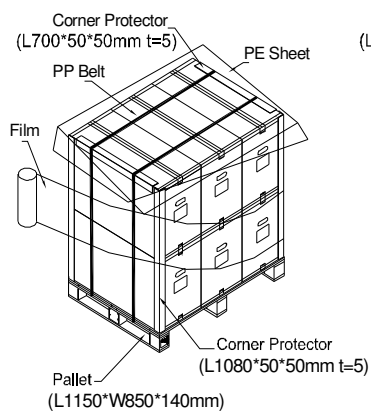
Figure. 10-1 Packing method



Sea / Land Transportation  
(40ft Container)  
Gross:285kg



Air Transportation  
Gross:195kg



Sea / Land Transportation  
(40ft HQ Container)  
Gross:390kg

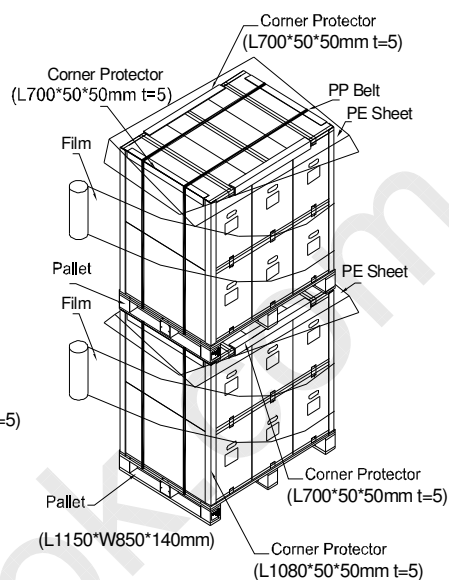


Figure. 10-2 Packing method

## PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

## 11. MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTIC

